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AGRICULTURE

1986

ILLINOIS COMMERCIAL SPRAY SCHEDULE

Apples, Peaches, Nectarines, Apricots, Plums,
Pears, and Cherries

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**Converting Chemical Rates from Amount
per 100 Gallons to Amount per Acre**

Chemical rates in this circular are given in amounts per 100 gallons for either handgun application or dilute airblast application. For dilute air-blast application, adjust sprayers to wet the foliage WITHOUT runoff or drip. Runoff or drip wastes chemicals. Dilute air-blast spray is usually in the range of 200 to 400 gallons per acre, depending on the height and width of the trees (canopy volume).

Chemical rates per acre would be 2 to 4 times the dilute rate per 100 gallons.

Low Volume Sprays

Many growers successfully reduce the volume of spray applied per acre by using less water to apply the same amount of chemical per acre. Chemical rates per acre are useful in determining the proper concentration for low volume sprayers.

The following table gives suggestions for low volume sprays.

	Small trees	Medium trees	Large trees
Chemical dilute rate/100 gal. (units)	1	1	1
Gallons/acre dilute	200	300	400
Chemical rate/acre (units)	2	3	4
Chemical rate (units)/100 gal.			
when sprayer applies 150 gal./A	1½	2	3
when sprayer applies 100 gal./A	2	3	4
when sprayer applies 75 gal./A	3	4½	6
when sprayer applies 50 gal./A	4	6	8
when sprayer applies 25 gal./A	8	12	16

Example 1: Chemical rate is 1 lb./100 gal. dilute. Sprayer applies 50 gal./A. The amount of chemical per 100 gal. is 4 lb. for small trees; 6 lb. for medium trees; and 8 lb. for large trees: 100 gal. sprays 2 acres.

Example 2: Chemical rate is 2 lb./100 gal. dilute. Sprayer applies 25 gal./A. The amount of chemical for 300 gal. is 48 lb. for small trees; 96 lb. for large trees: 300 gal. sprays 12 acres.

C-1151 S

SUPPLEMENT TO CIRCULAR 1151

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE
IN COOPERATION WITH THE ILLINOIS NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY

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APPLES

MATERIALS, RATE PER
100 GALLONS OF WATER
FOR DILUTE SPRAYS

APPLICATION AND PURPOSE

SPECIAL SUGGESTIONS

DORMANT TO GREEN TIP

Scale insects, aphids, and red mites

Thorough coverage is the most important factor. Varieties susceptible to powdery mildew should be sprayed in dormancy so that a mildewcide can be used in $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch stage. When applied during the delayed dormant to $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch green stage, 1 pt. of Lorsban 4E added to superior oil aids in control of San Jose scale.

Scab

Application at the 5-qt. rate during silver tip but before $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch green should control scab until calyx (or about 6 weeks, depending on rainfall). Disfolatan will not control mildew or the rust diseases; therefore, these diseases on susceptible varieties will need additional control measures beginning at pink bud. On these cultivars the 3-qt. rate or an alternate fungicide (see green tip) is suggested. Application later than $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch green tip will produce severe leaf injury.

Fire blight, black rot, and blotch

Mostly for varieties susceptible to fire blight. Use the copper sulfate during dormancy; the bordeaux-oil is best at silver tip. Disfolatan and bordeaux are compatible with superior oil at this time of year. Do not apply oil after a Disfolatan spray.

Collar rot

Apply two quarts per tree trunk.

GREEN TIP THROUGH TIGHT CLUSTER

Aphids

Systemic phosphate insecticide

— plus —

DODINE 65W (Cyprex), $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
— or —

DODINE 65W (Cyprex), $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., and Microfine wettable SULFUR, 5 lb.
— or —

DIKAR, 2 lb., and TRITON B1956, 3 oz.
— or —

BENOMYL 50W (Benlate), 2 to 3 oz., or THIOPHANATE-METHYL 70W (Topsin M), 2 to 3 oz., and CAPTAN 50W, 1 lb.
— or —

TRIFORINE 18EC (Funginex), 1 pt.
— or —

TRIADIMEFON 50W (Bayleton), 1 oz.
— plus —
CAPTAN 50W, 1 lb.
— or —

MANCOZEB 80W, 1 lb.

PINK BUD

Scab, powdery mildew,
cedar-apple rust

DIKAR, 2 lb., and TRITON B1956, 3 oz.
— or —

BENOMYL 50W (Benlate), 2 to 3 oz., or THIOPHANATE-METHYL 70W (Topsin M), 2 to 3 oz., and MANCOZEB 80W, 12 oz., or

If the 3-qt. rate of Disfolatan was used, now is the time to apply additional scab sprays.

Rust control must start in this spray. Mancozeb (Manzate 200, Dithane M-45), Polyram, zinceb, and ferbam are all good rust fungicides. Ferbam may affect fruit finish of Golden Delicious if used after calyx.

POLYRAM 80W, 12 oz.

— or —

**DODINE 65W (Cyperex), $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., and
Microfine wettable SULFUR, 5 lb., and
a rust fungicide**

— or —

TRIADIMEFON 50W (Bayleton)

**AZINPHOSMETHYL 50W (Guthion),
 $\frac{5}{8}$ lb.**

SOLUBOR, 1 lb.

Curculio, leaf roller

For fertilizing

EARLY BLOOM

STREPTOMYCIN, 50 or 100 ppm

**Scab, powdery mildew, and
cedar-apple rust**

Same as for PINK BUD

Triadimenon, a new product, is a very effective eradicant against both rust and mildew diseases. If infection has occurred and trees have been poorly protected, we recommend triadimenon combined with a protectant rust or mildew fungicide. Only necessary if curculio or leaf roller is severe or if other chewing insects are present. If fruit dimpling caused by tarnished plant bug is a problem, use a carbamate insecticide such as methomyl or Sevin. Pydrin or permethrin is effective in the pink bud stage. The control of white apple leaf hoppers and leaf miners is most effective at petal-fall. This prevents a deficiency of boron, which affects pollen germination. If ground applications of boron are made, eliminate foliar application. See Circular 1151.

On susceptible varieties start streptomycin at pink. Continue at 3-day intervals through bloom. Above 65° F. use 50 ppm; below 65° F., or when mixed with fungicides, use 100 ppm. Streptomycin uptake is enhanced by applying it as a dilute spray and by using spreader activators, such as glyodin, Regulaid, or glycerin, at 1 to 2 pints per 100 gal. Resistance to streptomycin is suspected in southwestern Illinois. Spray at recommended rates until petal-fall.

Fungicide applications are not recommended at full bloom as many injure pollen and may interfere with fruit set. During prolonged bloom, however, scab, mildew, and cedar-apple rust must be controlled. When simultaneous application of a fungicide and streptomycin is necessary, benomyl, captan, or glyodin should be used. Rust diseases have been extremely severe for the past few years. Maintain a strict schedule from pink bud to third cover.

CALYX AND FIRST COVER

**Coddling moth, leaf roller,
curculio, aphids**

**Scab, cedar-apple rust,
blotch, powdery mildew,
frog-eye, quince rust**

**PHOSMET 50W (Imidan), 1½ lb., or
AZINPHOSMETHYL 50W (Guthion),
 $\frac{5}{8}$ lb.**

— plus either —

POLYRAM 80W, 2 lb.

— or —

**DIKAR, 2 lb., and
TRITON B1956, 3 oz.**

— or —

**BENOMYL 50W (Benlate), 2 or 3 oz.,
and
MANCOZEB 80W, 12 oz., or
POLYRAM 80W, 12 oz.**

STREPTOMYCIN, 100 ppm

Fire blight

Apply calyx spray when $\frac{3}{4}$ of the petals have fallen, and first cover, 7 to 10 days later. Imidan may be weak for leaf roller control. For leaf hopper and leaf miner control, apply a phosphate insecticide such as Lorsban that has had little or no past usage in the orchard or use a carbamate insecticide such as methomyl or Pydrin at a low dosage. Sevin and Vydate may thin fruit. Methomyl is safest on predatory mites. Vydate will also kill mites and leaf miners.

If the 5-qt. rate of Disfolatan was used earlier, scab control fungicides must now be applied.

Since Polyram will not control powdery mildew, choose another fungicide on mildew-susceptible varieties or combine a mildewcide (benomyl, sulfur, or dinocap (Karathane)) with Polyram. Thiophanate-methyl can be substituted for benomyl.

If quince rust has been a problem and the weather is wet, increase the rust fungicide to the full label rate.

Control blight in secondary bloom on susceptible varieties. The use of streptomycin after bloom for twig blight control is of limited value and is not recommended.

CALYX AND FIRST COVER (continued)

For thinning See Circular 1151.

For fertilizing SOLUBOR, 1 lb.
UREA (45 percent N), 2 to 5 lb.**COVER SPRAYS (remainder of the season)**All insects, diseases, and
mites AZINPHOSMETHYL 50W (Guthion),
 $\frac{5}{8}$ lb.

— plus either —

POLYRAM 80W, 1½ lb.

— or —

DIKAR, 2 lb., and

TRITON B1956, 3 oz.

— or —

BENOMYL 50W (Benlate), 2 oz., and

CAPTAN 50W, 1 lb.

— or —

CAPTAN 50W, 1 lb., and

ZINEB 75W, 1 lb.

CALCIUM CHLORIDE, 2 lb. or 3 lb.

GROWTH REGULATOR SPRAYSTo increase "hypeness"
of Red Delicious PROMOLIN, 1-1½ pt.To increase red color
of Jonathan, McIntosh
To delay harvest, increase
firmness and color ALAR, ½ to 1 lb.
ALAR, ½ to 1 lb.To advance harvest
ETHREL, 1 pint, and
NAA, 10 ppm, and
2,4,5-TP, 10 ppm

See Circular 1151.

To prevent preharvest drop
See Circular 1151.

Summer varieties are best thinned at petal-fall. Fall and winter varieties are best thinned according to fruit size, preferably when king fruit is 10 to 11 millimeters in diameter.

Add to the calyx spray if there is no ground application of boron. See Circular 1151.
Use as needed in the first and third cover sprays. Do not use on Golden Delicious.

As needed at 10- to 14-day intervals after the first cover. Alternate phosphophate insecticides are phosmet (Imidan), phosalone (Zolone), Lorsban 50W, malathion, parathion, or diazinon. Parathion and diazinon are outstanding for San Jose scale and spotted tentiform leaf miner. Red mites may need suppression through this period. Northern Illinois growers should be aware of apple maggot in late August. If cicadas are laying eggs, spray with carbaryl 50W, 2 lb. per 100 gal. water, every 7 days. Also use carbaryl for young grasshoppers in or near young orchards.

Rust and powdery mildew control should continue through third cover. Folpet (Phaltan), 1½ to 2 lb. per 100 gal., should start at fifth cover if Botryosphaeria is serious. Add 2 lb. calcium chlороide per 100 gal. in the third, fourth, and fifth cover sprays, 3 lb. in later sprays. For low-volume sprays apply 4 lb. per acre in the third, fourth, and fifth cover sprays and 6 lb. per acre in later sprays.

Add the calcium chloride last when preparing sprays. See Circular 1151.

Apply 100 gal. of solution per acre when the kings are in full bloom or split the application, making one application at half rate when the kings are in full bloom plus another at half rate at petal-fall. The split application is preferred.

Apply 100 gal. of solution per acre 60 to 85 days before normal harvest date.

Apply Alar 60 to 85 days before normal ripening date to McIntosh, Jonathan, and later varieties. On summer varieties, apply Alar 15 to 25 days after bloom.

Apply one to two weeks before desired harvest date to Jonathan and spur-type Red Delicious. Apply as a dilute spray with thorough coverage. Stop-drop materials must be applied with Ethrel. Works well on apples previously treated with Alar.

Alar applied to delay harvest acts as a stop-drop preventative. NAA and 2,4,5-TP may be applied when apples start to drop.

PEACHES, NECTARINES, APRICOTS**DORMANT**Scale insects, red mites,
leaf curl

The oil controls scale and mites; the fungicide prevents the development of leaf curl. Thorough coverage in the fall or BEFORE buds start to swell in the spring is critically important for control of leaf curl.

Dichrone 50W, 1lb.,

— or —

BRAVO 500, 1½-2 pt.

Dichrone 50W, 1lb., is also effective against leaf curl, but it is not compatible with oil. Bravo is not compatible with spray oils. Do not apply oil after a Bravo spray.

MATERIALS, RATE PER
100 GALLONS OF WATER
FOR DILUTE SPRAYS

APPLICATION AND PURPOSE

SPECIAL SUGGESTIONS

PINK BUD

Tarnished plant bug,
curculio, oriental fruit moth

AZINPHOSMETHYL 50W (Guthion),
 $\frac{5}{8}$ lb., or
CARBARYL 50W (Sevin), 2 lb., or
METHOMYL L (Lannate, Nudrin), 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pt.

Apply when buds show pink. Must not be applied when any blossoms are open, as this will kill honey bees. Azinphosmethyl is best for curculio. Pydrin or permethrin is good for control of tarnished plant bug and stink bug.

EARLY TO FULL BLOOM

Brown rot blossom blight

BENOMYL 50W (Benlate), 4 oz., or
THIOPHANATE-METHYL 70W (Topsin M), 4 oz., plus
CAPTAN 50W, 1 lb.

— or —

BRAVO 500, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 pt.

— or —

Microfine wettable SULFUR, 3 lb., and
DICHLONE 50W (Phygon), $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.

— or —

ROVRAL 50W, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

— or —

FUNGINEX 18EC, $\frac{3}{4}$ -1 pt.

Try to make two applications, one in early bloom and one in full bloom. Do not use insecticides after first blossoms open. Thiophanate-methyl 70W (Topsin M) is a relatively new fungicide in Illinois. Its spectrum of activity is identical to that of benomyl and it therefore should be used with the same precautions as benomyl (see below).

PETAL-FALL THROUGH COVER SPRAYS

Curculio, oriental fruit moth,
stink bugs, red-banded leaf
roller, and catfacing insects

AZINPHOSMETHYL 50W (Guthion),
 $\frac{5}{8}$ lb., or
PHOSMET 50W (Imidan), 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

— plus —

Microfine wettable SULFUR, 6 lb.

Brown rot and peach scab

Parathion and diazinon are alternative insecticides and are especially effective against San Jose scale. For terrapin scale control, either add Systox to the regular spray when needed or use diazinon. Where peach scab has been a problem, use sulfur, benomyl, thiophanate-methyl, or Bravo (chlorothalonil). Discontinue using Bravo at shuck-split, and substitute another scab control fungicide until 40 days before harvest.

A complete application is needed about every 14 days through this period. Normally, insecticides are not used after the first 2nd-bloom curculio spray. Watch harvest restrictions. See borer control section.

Mycoshield (oxytetracycline) should be applied on a strict 7-day schedule beginning at shuck-split and continuing until 3 weeks before harvest.

When warm, rainy weather prevails during early to mid-summer, bacterial spot may become serious. The combination of captan and dodine added to the cover sprays may help alleviate the problem.

Apply as a dilute spray with full coverage just before pit hardening, when the peaches loosen and can be mechanically thinned. Alar advances harvest 3 to 5 days and promotes uniform ripening.

Bacterial spot

MYCOSHIELD 17W, 150 ppm

— or —

CAPTAN 50W, 1 lb., and
DODINE 65W (Cyprex), $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

ALAR, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 lb.

To advance harvest

APPLICATION AND PURPOSE

MATERIALS, RATE PER
100 GALLONS OF WATER
FOR DILUTE SPRAYS

SPECIAL SUGGESTIONS**PREHARVEST AND POSTHARVEST FUNGICIDES****Brown rot**

BENOMYL 50W (Benlate), 4 oz., or
THIOPHANATE-METHYL 70W (Topsin
M), 8 oz., plus
CAPTAN 50W, 1 lb.

— or —

TRIFORINE 18EC (Funginex), $\frac{3}{4}$ -1 pt.

— or —

CAPTAN 50W, 2 lb., plus
BOTRAN 50W, 2 lb.

— or —

ROVRAL 50W, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

BORER CONTROL**Peach borer, lesser peach
borer, American plum borer**

ENDOSULFAN 50W (Thiodan) $1\frac{1}{2}$
lb., or
AZINPHOSMETHYL 50W (Guthion),
 $\frac{5}{8}$ lb., or
CHLORPYRIFOS 4E (Lorsban), $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 pt.

Brown rot becomes increasingly important as fruit begins to ripen; therefore, begin a 7-day spray schedule starting 4 weeks prior to harvest. Benomyl, captan, Funginex, dichlone, and sulfur all control this disease. During hot weather, sulfur applied just before harvest may reduce fruit finish. Alternate fungicides and observe harvest restrictions.

Do not use more than three applications of Funginex to control fruit rot.

Botran is specific for Rhizopus rot and is best added to the hydrocooler water as a postharvest dip.

Rovral is excellent for brown rot and Rhizopus rot control.

PLUMS**DELAYED DORMANT****Scale insects, red mites,
black knot**

Apply before buds begin to open. The oil controls scale and mites. Prune out and burn all black knots during the dormant period.

PETAL-FALL THROUGH SECOND COVER**Curculio, brown rot**

AZINPHOSMETHYL 50W (Guthion),
 $\frac{5}{8}$ lb.
— plus —

BENOMYL 50W (Benlate), 4 oz., plus
CAPTAN 50W, 1 lb.
— or —
CAPTAN 50W, 2 lb.

Apply a spray every 10 to 14 days for three times, starting at petal-fall. Add a miticide if needed. For borer control follow the suggestions given under peaches. Alternate fungicides during the spray program.

Dichlone (Phygon, Quintar) will provide excellent control of brown rot blossom blight. Thiophanate-methyl 70W (Topsin M) can be substituted for the benomyl but should be used in combination with captan or dichlone.

ADDITIONAL COVERS**Brown rot**

BENOMYL 50W (Benlate), 4 oz., plus
CAPTAN 50W, 1 lb.
— or —
CAPTAN 50W, 2 lb.

Start these sprays about 3 weeks before harvest and apply about every 7 days. Alternate fungicides during the spray program.

APPLICATION AND PURPOSEMATERIALS, RATE PER
100 GALLONS OF WATER
FOR DILUTE SPRAYS**SPECIAL SUGGESTIONS****PEARS****DELAYED DORMANT**Pear psylla, scale insects,
leaf spot

Apply just before buds begin to open.

SUPERIOR OIL, 2 gal., and
FERBAM 76W, 2 lb.**BLOOM**

Fire blight

STREPTOMYCIN, 100 ppm

Three sprays 3 days apart, starting with the first blossoms. May be applied during the day for effective control. Be sure to continue on late blossoms. See early bloom section under apples.

CALYX THROUGH COVER SPRAYSCodling moth, curculio, leaf
spot, scabAZINPHOSMETHYL 50W (Guthion),
 $\frac{5}{8}$ lb.

— plus either —

CAPTAN 50W, 1½ lb., or
FERBAM 76W, 1½ lb.**CHERRIES****DORMANT**

Scale insects

SUPERIOR OIL, 2 gal.

Apply before the buds open.

FIRST AND SECOND COVER SPRAYSBrown rot, cherry leaf spot,
curculio, slugsAZINPHOSMETHYL 50W (Guthion),
 $\frac{5}{8}$ lb.

— plus either —

CAPTAN 50W, 2 lb.

— or —

WETTABLE SULFUR, 6 lb.

— or —

DICHLONE 50W, ½ lb.

— or —

ROVRAL 50W, ¼ to ½ lb.

ADDITIONAL SPRAYS

Cherry leaf spot

DODINE 65W (Cyprex), ½ lb., or
CAPTAN 50W, 2 lb.

Apply immediately after harvest. One or two sprays should be adequate. Spray more if there is evidence of leaf spot.

A phosphate insecticide may be needed if insects attack leaves. Borers should be controlled as suggested for peaches.

See the section on peaches, nectarines, and apricots for suggested borer sprays.

RESTRICTIONS ON PESTICIDES USED ON TREE FRUITS: The following restrictions are those in effect as of December 1, 1985. Growers are urged to follow directions on the manufacturer's current label at all times. When mixing several pesticides in the same tank, use the time restriction with the longest interval.

Pesticide	Number of days between last application and harvest					Number of days between last application and harvest					
	Apples	Pears	Cherries	Peaches	Plums	Pesticide	Apples	Pears	Cherries	Peaches	Plums
Ambush, Pounce (permethrin)	1	14D	...	7	...	Mycoshield (oxytetracycline)	...	...	...	...	21
Bayleton	0	...	0	0	...	Omite	7D	...	...	...	14C
Benlate (benomyl)	0	0	0	0	0	Ovex	...	...	...	...	7
Bordeaux	0	0	0	0	0	Parathion	14	14	14	14	14
Botran	...	...	1H	8	...	Phaltan (folpet)	0	...	...	...	...
Bravo	...	...	...	K	...	Phoshamidon	30	...	...	...	...
Captan	0	0	0	0	0	Phygon (dichlone)	1	14E	3	7	3
Copper sulfate	0	0	0	0	0	Plitran	14E	...	...	E	E
Cyrex	7	7	0	15	...	Polyram	30	...	...	...	...
Diazinon	14	14	10	20	10	Pydrin	21F	...	...	14G	...
Disulfan	A	A	...	...	...	Quintar (dichlone)	1	...	A	...	...
Dikar	30	21	...	...	...	Ridomil	L	...	B	7	...
Dithane M-45 (mancozeb)	30	21	...	...	...	Rovral	...	...	...	...	...
Ferbam	7	7	0	21	7	Sevin	1	1	1	1	1
Funginex (triforine)	...	J	...	0	...	Streptomycin	50	30	...	...	...
Glyodin	0	0	7	7	...	Sulfur	0	0	0	0	0
Guthion (azinphosmethyl)	15	15	21	15	15	Systox	21	21	...	30	30
Imidan	7	7	14	14	7	Tedion	0,E	0,E	0,C	0,C	0,C
Karathane	21	21	...	45	...	Thiodan	...	...	21C	30C	7C
Kelthane	7	7	14	7	7	Thiram (thiazole)	0	...	...	7	...
Lannate, Nutrin (methomyl)	8	...	4	...	4	Topsin M (thiophosphate-methyl)	0	...	1	1	1
Lime sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	Trithon	30	30	...	...	...
Lorsban	28	A	...	14	A	Vendex	14D	14D	...	...	...
Malathion	3	3	3	7	3	Ydate	14	...	...	...	...
Manzate 200 (mancozeb)	30	15	...	...	...	Zineb	30	7	...	30	30
Mesurol	...	...	7D	21E	...						

... Not recommended.

A. Dormant application up until $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch green.

B. Do not apply when fruit is present — apply prebloom or postharvest.

C. Not more than 2 applications to fruit.

D. Not more than 3 applications to fruit.

E. Not more than 4 applications to fruit.

F. Not more than 2.1 lb. active ingredient per acre per season.

G. Not more than 1.5 lb. active ingredient per acre per season.

H. Can be used as a fruit dip.

J. Do not apply after petal-fall.

K. Do not apply after shuck-split.

L. Apply only to nonbearing apple trees. Fruit should not be harvested.

M. Benomyl (Benlate) suppresses both types of mites. Where red mites have been a problem, use oil in the dormant spray.

mite control: It is important to avoid using insecticides that are toxic to predatory mites. If phosphate insecticides will kill plant-feeding mites, they will also kill predaceous mites. Miticides, however, may be more selective, and the following miticides can be used without killing predatory mites: DICOFOL (Keltane), OMITE, OVEX, PLICTRAN, TETRADIFON (Tediion), and VENDEX. The miticide OXYMAL (Vydate) will kill all mites. Some fungicides, such as DIKAR and DINOCAP (Karathane), give mite suppression and allow good predatory mite survival. BENOMYL (Benlate) suppresses both types of mites. Where red mites have been a problem, use oil in the dormant spray.



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